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The three most important things about a home are:

1st. Healthfulness.

2nd. Attractiveness.

3rd. Neighborhood.

As to the First:

College Hills has an elevation of from 150 to 250 feet; invigorating, cool air, directly off the mountain tops; large lots with plenty of breathing space. LESS HUMIDITY in the air than is found down town.

Perfect Sanitation.

As to the Second:

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It also has the magnificent vista of Manoa Valley, "The Hawaiian Bit of Switzerland."

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Most Beautiful Residence Section of the city.

As to the Third:

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Electric Car Line is Being Rapidly Built WATER SUPPLY READY IN JULY.

With all these superior advantages, large lots (over 1-3 of an acre) at College Hills, cost you only from \$900 to \$1,500. Easy terms; 1-3 cash, balance at 6 per cent interest.

Lots will be Shown you on Request by the Sales Agents

McClellan, Pond & Co. AND Castle & Lansdale

DAY OF EXCITEMENT IN THE HOUSE

(Continued from Page 2.)

mod are paid to George T. Turner for making and repairing uniforms, the sum of \$906.20; add to this the warrants for cloth and personal furnishings drawn in the same period amounting to \$1,192.35, and we have a grand total of \$2,098.55, as expenditures for uniforms and trimmings during the period.

The above amount must include cost of cloth and trimmings for an officer's uniform, as we find a warrant for making one uniform, issued February 28th, of this year to S. Roth & Co., the uniform being for "Capt. A. G. Hawes."

Judging from the amount paid for stationery, \$669, there ought to be enough of the stuff on hand to enable this Legislature to send to each individual member an engrossed invitation to quit his job.

Paints and oils, etc., amounted to \$2,302.01—material enough that, if evenly spread, might cover the Bungalow bar, providing the pay roll of the laborers of the "dining-room" for the Senate committee room" and the "oil" would hold out.

To be serious, Mr. President, the majority of your committee feel surprised at the attitude of the minority of the committee at this time. During the regular session you will remember how he stood almost alone in his fearless utterances against the open and shameless method of making a saloon annex of the above mentioned "dining-room."

Why should we continue a military service so effete as this one has become? Why hold up to the civil departments of the Government this relic of repression and subversion of rights—this insatiable maw that swallows the taxes without any return except in services which mean the collection of more taxes. What shall become of the young men who, entering the military service, find those noble attributes which the minority claims for a military discipline are, in fact, entirely lost sight of.

We are asked for means to extend this service to make it more "effective," to organize a company on Kauai, another on Molokai, one at Lahaina, at Kohala, and for what?

Is it not for the same thing for which the Pennsylvania troops were created and ordered out? To "suppress" the mill-workers of Homestead and force them to return to work when they endeavored to secure a greater measure of the fruits of their labor? And were not these wage-workers shot down by the dozens? Do we not see today the former owner of that Homestead plant, a one hundred millionaire, parading up and down the United States looking for places to give away the earnings of those men buried under the sod of that battlefield at Homestead? The State of Pennsylvania paid the shooters. God forbid that we, in attempting to establish government of the people, by the people and for the people, should forget the constitutional privileges contemplated thereby, equal rights for all, special privileges for none.

Let those who fill this country with ignorant, uncontrollable elements bear the burden of so doing. If we cannot prevent their coming, let us not put anything between them and an honest living.

The strike just closed at Albany, N. Y., cost enough money to have paid the advances asked by the strikers for ten years, but the military were called out and innocent lives were sacrificed in an

endeavor to "suppress" and awe citizens of the United States.

For these reasons, Mr. President, your committee feel that the best interest of this community will be served by loading the entire military paraphernalia aboard a scow, have her towed three miles from shore, and the stuff fed to the sharks of the sea, and dispensing with military appropriations, do away with those who, on occasion, might assist land sharks to become our masters.

Let us put the money so saved to roads and bridges or other use, assisting industry and commerce, the handmaids of prosperity and contentment.

Therefore the majority of your Committee on Military recommend that all items from \$50 to \$500 on page 21, and all items from \$52 to \$53 on pages 32 and 33, be stricken out.

Your committee recommends that the item of janitor pass as in the bill, and he to take charge of the military equipment until further consideration can be made of the same.

I. H. KAHILINA.
DAVID KANUHA.

After the reading of the report, Senator Kaohi moved the majority report be adopted.

This motion opened the floodgates of oratory, which took up the balance of the session.

Senator Achi rose to a point of order, and said according to the Organic Act this Legislature had no right to do away with the military, and according to the section referred to the Senate had no business to try to do away with the military, as it was a necessity.

"The Senator is out of order," shouted Russell. "He is speaking off the subject."

"We are not considering the Appropriation bill," added Senator Kanuha. "The report of the majority is the only business before the House."

"Neither Senators Russell nor Kanuha," declared Senator Achi, "have any right to propose such a move as contemplated by them, and I move the report be returned to them for a more explicit definition as to why the military should be done away with. The report now before the House does not give any reasons for its actions, and as I said before, I move a definite report be handed in."

Senator Achi then made a speech in Hawaiian, which was not interpreted. During the Senator's speech, Senator Kanuha was seen to be diligently perusing the Organic Act, and finally hit upon something which evidently gave him a great deal of satisfaction, for, turning around to Senator Russell, he remarked in an undertone, "Look at that; they can't bluff me."

At the conclusion of Senator Achi's speech in Hawaiian, which for some reason, probably known only to Interpreter Bush, was not translated, Senator Crabbe rose, and in a convincing speech, declared the only report to be considered by the Senate, was the minority report.

Kanuka's report, said Senator Carter, was like an explanation given by a professor of mathematics at a college he attended in the States. A discussion arose during a class meeting as to how and why a ball thrown by a person would make the in and out curves, familiar to every lover of baseball. After going into an exhaustive explanation as to what caused the in-curve, the professor was brought to a standstill by a member of the class declaring that the supposed in-curve was an out-shot. The professor could not right himself with the class, and so it was with Senator Kanuka's report—there

was nothing to it. "I am opposed," said Senator Carter, "to free liquor joints, or to be more polite, such a club as is run next door. I quite agree with the Senator, that such conditions ought not to exist, and the place should be removed before the next session of the Legislature. The cost of the military, as proposed by the minority report, is not much—\$36,000 for two years—that is only \$18,000 a year. Quite a contrast from Senator Kanuka's alleged \$75,000 a year expenditure."

Senator Russell—"The speaker has talked twelve minutes; I think that enough."

"I do not see why the sins of the past should be visited upon the present," said Senator Carter, ignoring the interruption by Senator Russell. "I can't quite quote the Bible, but my friend from Honolulu is giving me a few points. If the militia was of no use, why would the United States government turn over \$35,000 worth of property to this Territory for such use, and holding the government officials here responsible for such property? I understand there is an examination made periodically of all government property, and if there is any shortage, the officers here have to make it up. If there wasn't any need of a militia the United States government would not take such an interest in us. Furthermore, it is remarkable what an interest is being taken in the military by the young men of the city. Their enthusiasm is unbounded, in regard to military affairs, and it serves in more ways than one to discipline the youth."

"A word in regard to the United States troops stationed here," concluded Senator Carter. "They would not be called out, nor would their commander order them out unless there was a great cause for it. As an example, take during the time of the plague, the United States military authorities were called upon, but it was only upon the military commander's own inclination that they were finally ordered out. What was the result? It took an immense amount of pull and influence to keep the military commander out of trouble with the authorities at Washington. It is only in cases where the militia fail to cope with the situation that the United States troops can be called upon. Therefore, I am in favor of keeping the militia, as I think it a necessity, and hope the minority will be sustained."

"Oily" Bill then moved that further discussion on the two reports be deferred until next Monday. The motion was not seconded.

Senator Kalauokalani exploded a few remarks, and was followed by the ponderous statesman from Hilo, J. T. Brown, who said that although he was not in favor of totally abolishing the military branch of the government, he thought the appropriation too high, and therefore would not vote for the items.

Senator Kanuka then gained the floor, and proceeded to give a rambling talk.

Senator Achi objected to the manner in which Bush interpreted the Senators, claiming that the aged interpreter was partial. Quite a wordy war ensued between Achi and the venerable talk manipulator.

"There is nothing in the Organic Act," declared Senator Kanuka, "that states a militia shall be maintained." In the course of his remarks he called Senator Carter a liar in introducing some items in his report. "I call Senator Kanuka to order," indignantly declared Cecil Brown, "for calling a member of this House a liar, and I request the president to call the member to order for making such a broad statement."

"I didn't call anybody a liar," said Senator Kanuka. "You did," was Sen-

ator C. Brown's emphatic reply, "and you said it in the Hawaiian language."

Senator Kanuka then indulged in a shameful display of how a man's feelings may run away with his judgment, and the honorable member had Mr. Bush to thank for not interpreting his remarks.

During Senator Kanuka's harangue he compared the militia of the State of Illinois with that of Hawaii. "In Illinois," said Senator Kanuka, "there are 6,500 State troops, for whom \$25,000 is appropriated annually."

If the Senator had taken the trouble to look up the facts in the case he would have found the following interesting compilation:

"Reports from records in War Department, compiled by Capt. W. R. Hamilton, Seventh Artillery, U. S. A., up to December 1, 1900:

"Illinois—General staff, 103; infantry, 6,335; artillery, 200; cavalry, 365; a total of 7,203 men, out of an authorized force of 10,626 men." For these men there is the sum of \$25,000 appropriated for their use annually. In connection with this, it might be interesting to note that there are 800,000 men available for military service in the State.

At the conclusion of Senator Kanuka's tirade, Senator Carter was recognized, and said he did not take any notice of the unchristian-like declaration made by the former Senator. "But," continued Carter, "if I am a liar, Senator Kanuka is certainly telling an untruth when he makes the statement in regard to the State troops in Illinois. I have been informed by a party who has but lately returned from there that there are seven regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery, making, all in all, about 9,000 men."

Further remarks were cut short by the Siberian statesman shouting, "I move the previous question! This is the third time I have made that motion, and each one of them have been seconded."

President Kalua did not pay any attention to the Senator from the "exile country," but recognized C. Brown, who had been patiently waiting for the "previous question" Senator to subside.

"I appeal from the decision of the chair!" screamed Senator Russell. "One moment, Mr. President," interposed C. Brown, "I—"

"You are out of order!" shouted Russell, "sit down."

"Never mind," retorted Cecil Brown, "I have something to say on this subject, and I am going to say it, and no Senator in this room, much less you, Senator Russell, is able to stop me."

Senator Carter moved an adjournment, which was lost.

"I move the previous question again," shouted Russell. Russell's Independent friends in the meantime had gotten so excited that they forgot to come in with their usual ready "kokuu."

"Does the chair refuse to recognize the appeal from the chair?" was the Siberian statesman's next remark.

During all this excitement Senator C. Brown had remained standing, and finally, seeing things had gone far enough, declared, "I am going to stand here all night if necessary, and you fellows might just as well listen to what I have to say now, as some other time. In every State in the Union there is a military organization, kept for the purpose of quelling internal disturbance. If the Senators will remember the Chicago riot of 1894, that the President refused to call out the regular troops, declaring it was the duty of the State troops to put down the riot. It was only after government mails were interfered with that President Cleveland stepped in and called a halt. But as to the actual quelling of the disturbance, that was left to the State troops. In regard to the ex-

pense, I think the government will receive enough money from its revenue and other sources, with which to pay all government employees and other branches of the government. Taking everything into consideration, the money is well spent. In regard to the clubroom next door, from information obtained, not one cent of government money is used there. The expenses are maintained by the officers themselves. While it is true that the majority of the militia is stationed here, they are liable to be called out to quell the disturbances that, no doubt, will be caused by the immigration of Porto Ricans, Japs and negroes. What can sixteen policemen do with the great conglomeration of people working on the plantations in Kauai?

"I sincerely hope," concluded Cecil Brown, "that the time will never come when the Territorial militia will have to be called on to quell any such disturbances, but the Senators should remember that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." There is but one report to be considered, and that is the minority report, which has not as yet been raised from the table. I move we adjourn."

The motion was quickly seconded by "Oily" Bill, but was lost.

"I want to know what the decision of the chair is in regard to my motion of the previous question," shouted Russell, once more. "Does the president want the contempt of this House?"

The president refused to entertain Senator Russell's previous question motion, as it had not been seconded.

Senator J. T. Brown then moved to take up the minority report, and consider it with the majority report.

While the clerk was reading the minority report, Senator C. Brown moved to adjourn.

The president put the motion and it resulted as follows (by the show of hands): Ayes, Senators Achi, Brown, Carter, Paris and White, 5; noes, Senators Russell, Kanuka, Kalauokalani, Nakaapahu, J. T. Brown and Kahilima, 6. Senator Kaohi being so preoccupied that he forgot to vote.

The president declared it a tie, and using the prerogative of the chair, cut the gordian knot and declared the House adjourned.

President Kalua's action in declaring the Senate adjourned, did not meet with the approbation of the Independent side of the house. Bedlam broke loose, and for a time it seemed as if it would be absolutely necessary to call out a detachment of the much-despised militia, in order to quell the uprising in the sacred chamber.

"I have the greatest contempt for the president in this summary declaring the house adjourned," screamed the Siberian statesman, at the top of his voice, and shaking a long, skinny, bony hand at the imperturbable president, who took his hat from the back of his chair and calmly walked out, not a bit disturbed by the excited action of his colleagues.

"Get out of the house," shouted the "Boy orator of Beretania street," "get out of the house as quick as you can; we don't want anything to do with you at all. Get out!"

"Take the chair, Kalauokalani," excitedly yelled Russell, at the same time pushing the distinguished looking Senator up the aisle. "Take the chair and proceed to business. We can do business without them."

Kalauokalani took the chair, and after order had been somewhat restored, counted noses and found just seven members present, including himself.

"There is no quorum here," said Kalauokalani, "and therefore nothing can be done. If the Senators will come here tomorrow in the same frame of mind, we can fix these fellows."

"I move the secretary be instructed to draw up warrants for the arrest of

the Senators, and place such warrants in the hands of the sergeant-at-arms, with instructions to bring them to me. We only need one man to make a run."

"I move we call the roll," cried Russell.

The clerk called the roll and the following members absent: C. Brown, Carter, Crabbe, Kanuka and "Oily" Bill. White, Senator win was absent and excused.

The list of the missing Senators placed in the hands of the sergeant-at-arms, who soon departed at a rapid pace.

The Senators then took a wait for the report of the sergeant-at-arms, who, after a fruitless half an hour, returned and reported as follows:

"I have been all around the island, and found some of these members refused to come back with me to find Senator Crabbe, who has been present at this adjournment, thinking I might have been bringing him up here, but I find him. If the Senators will march further I will do so, but it will be of no use."

"I bring charges of contempt against all the members who have disgracefully this afternoon refused to come back with me to find Senator Crabbe, who has been present at this adjournment, thinking I might have been bringing him up here, but I find him. If the Senators will march further I will do so, but it will be of no use."

"This time," quietly interrupted who had not taken much notice of the sergeant-at-arms' performance, "we adjourn until 10 a. m. (today), in order that the report be presented when the session is here."

This advice was listened to, p. m., the stormiest adjournment came to a close. The time will be experienced, and goes without saying, as the of the solons is thorough.

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